

PART 3

You are going to read a magazine article about the history of the bicycle. For questions 16–30, choose from the sections of the article (A–D). The sections may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

In which section of the article are the following mentioned?

features that were not added because they were considered problematic

☐ 16

a design that is exactly the same as that of current products

☐ 17

a product that became popular despite its price in comparison with an existing product

☐ 18

a dramatic reaction to a particular sight

☐ 19

a design feature that it was felt would not appeal to men

☐ 20

a warning that affected the appeal of a certain product

☐ 21

a design that required more than one person to operate the vehicle

☐ 22

an attempt to get publicity

☐ 23

the possibility of injury because of where the rider sat

☐ 24

products that were introduced to compensate for a disadvantage of another product

☐ 25

an aspect of design that limited the number of people who could use a certain product

☐ 26

a design that some manufacturers felt would not become popular

☐ 27

people riding a certain product in order to impress others

☐ 28

the motivation of one set of people for changing bicycle design

☐ 29

an account of a remarkable achievement

☐ 30

Wheels that changed the world

A The bicycle was an absolutely extraordinary creation. Inventors had first begun to wrestle with the challenge of coming up with a human-powered vehicle in the 17th century. In 1696, a French doctor used his manservant to power a pedal-driven carriage while the master sat up front and steered. The beginnings of the modern bicycle emerged in 1818 when Karl von Drais, an eccentric German baron, invented what we now know as the hobbyhorse. It was bicycle-shaped with wooden wheels but had no pedals: the rider had to push it forward with his feet. At £8 – equivalent today to £500 – the hobbyhorse could be afforded only by true gentlemen, and it soon became a much sought-after status symbol. But the craze died out after a year following a statement from the London College of Surgeons, which said darkly that the hobbyhorse could cause ‘internal injuries’.

B Brilliant minds continued to wrestle with the mechanical horse but made slow progress. Even Britain’s top engineer, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, could come up with nothing better than a hobbyhorse that ran on railway tracks. Finally, in 1887, a Parisian blacksmith called Pierre Michaux added a pair of pedals to a hobbyhorse, and the bicycle was born. The Michaux bicycle had pedals fixed directly to the front wheel, just like a child’s tricycle today. Made largely of iron, it weighed as much as a fridge but was easy to ride and took a man up to five

miles with the effort he would use to walk only one. Michaux’s first newspaper advertisement in May 1867 offered ‘pedal velocipedes’ for 250 francs. At this price only the wealthy could afford one and a group of 20 young men spent their days showing off their ‘steeds’ before fascinated crowds in the Bois de Boulogne. Michaux was soon producing 20 bicycles a day, and decided to organize a women’s race as a stunt to boost his sales further. A racecourse in Bordeaux was roped off, but when the four lady racers made their appearance in short skirts, the crowd of 3,000 burst through the barriers. Nevertheless, the ladies raced off. A contemporary report recorded that Miss Louise took an early lead, but Miss Julie made a ‘superhuman effort’, passing her on the home straight and winning by a nose. Within a year, there were 50,000 bicycles in France.

C Not to be outdone by their French counterparts, British engineers set about improving bicycle design with wire-spoked wheels and solid rubber tyres. The weight was reduced to a mere 44lb, only twice the weight of a bike today. Gears and chains were still thought too heavy and complex to be fitted to a bicycle, so designers could increase top speed only by increasing the size of the front wheel. Eventually front wheels grew until they were 5ft and the penny farthing was born. Speeds of 20 mph were now possible, but the rider’s seat was directly above the front wheel, which made riding in a

skirt impossible, so women were effectively barred from bicycles. To make up for it, manufacturers developed tricycles with low seats. The penny farthing’s biggest drawback was its danger: the high seat was difficult to climb into, and once up there the driver had a long way to fall.

D In 1885, John Starley launched the Rover Safety Bicycle, the first model to adopt what we now think of as the traditional design. The bicycle industry was unimpressed, as it had a chain-driven rear wheel, which added weight, and a low seat, which made male riders look a bit ridiculous. But it turned out to be faster than a penny farthing because it was more aerodynamic. More importantly, the Rover could be ridden in a skirt. At £22, it was more expensive than a penny farthing, but its practicality was just what the public wanted. Soon there were half a million bicycles in the UK. Between 1890 and 1900, the bicycle was refined until the basic design became very similar to the featherweights that modern champions ride in the Tour de France. Lightweight steel tubing, the diamond-shaped frame, gears and pneumatic tyres with separate inner tubes all became common. Top speeds of 25 mph could now be reached. At last the cyclist could outrun a galloping horse. The bicycle was found in every walk of life: policemen and postmen had them and several European armies issued them to their soldiers.

gap. There is an example

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A granting

B appreciating

C rewarding

D distributing

0	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
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Britain's first shopping centre

Brent Cross Shopping Centre in London recently celebrated its 30th anniversary, 0 _____ 36 staff who have worked there since it opened with gifts. Brent Cross was the first large-scale indoor shopping centre in Britain and many 1 _____ it would be a 2 _____ failure. Instead, the centre, with its 75 stores, started a shopping 3 _____ in Britain.

'They said it 4 _____ no chance of becoming popular, but in the first week it was packed, you couldn't move in here, and that's how it's 5 _____ on,' said George Dorman, 68, who has been working as a fruit and vegetable sales assistant at the Waitrose store since it opened. 'It's a 6 _____ achievement and I've enjoyed every

7 _____ minute of it,' he said. 'The company has been very supportive and they help you

8 _____. It's a very secure job.'

Sisters Jeanette Harris and Lydia Neidus have both been working as sales assistants at the Fenwicks store since the centre opened. Ms Neidus said: 'The more you get involved, the more you 9 _____ to love it because you've seen everything and you've 10 _____ so much knowledge about it all.' Her sister added: 'It's just the most wonderful achievement. I mean, I 11 _____ as if it was 12 _____ yesterday when I started and I've loved every minute. The proof of that is that I'm still here and still working.'

1 A estimated

B awaited

C assessed

D predicted

2 A whole

B complete

C full

D true

3 A novelty

B alteration

C conversion

D revolution

4 A took

B stood

C ran

D held

5 A stayed

B carried

C moved

D stuck

6 A great

B high

C large

D vast

7 A actual

B single

C individual

D separate

8 A up

B on

C out

D off

9 A develop

B reach

C grow

D arrive

10 A increased

B gained

C raised

D expanded

11 A feel

B seem

C sense

D find

12 A quite

B simply

C hardly

D just

Write the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

- 35 He didn't buy a present for her, he gave her some money.

INSTEAD

He gave her some money _____ present.

- 36 A temporary manager is running the shop at the moment.

RUN

The shop _____ a temporary manager at the moment.

- 37 If you keep trying, you'll improve.

GIVE

If you _____, you'll get better.

- 38 How long is your journey from home to work?

TAKE

How long _____ get from home to work?

- 39 When I rang the box office, the tickets had all been sold.

LEFT

There _____ when I rang the box office.

- 40 I was surprised when I discovered the truth.

FIND

I was surprised _____ the truth was.

- 41 If public opinion doesn't change suddenly, he'll win the next election.

SUDDEN

Unless _____ change in public opinion, he'll win the next election.

- 42 This is the happiest that Paula has ever been.

HAPPIER

Paula _____ she is now.

ESCORTED TOURS

Organizing a holiday can be a very 0 _____ task. Some people find the experience as 25 _____ as the daily demands of work and family 26 _____. If you are in this situation, you may find that taking an escorted holiday is the ideal 27 _____.

Escorted holidays offer a great balance between sightseeing, entertainment and leisure time, with the added advantage that you have the services of a professional tour manager, who 28 _____ you throughout the trip, acting as your 29 _____ guide. From the first day to the last, tour managers make your holiday experience even more 30 _____ because of the invaluable information and 31 _____ suggestions they provide. Your tour manager will give you many 32 _____ into the place you are visiting, including useful information on the 33 _____ characteristics of the place, such as regional food and local entertainment.

If you book one of the escorted holiday packages that we offer, you can be sure that you will have a 34 _____ authentic travel experience.

CHALLENGE
STRESS
COMMIT
SOLVE

COMPANY
PERSON
MEMORY
HELP
SIGHT
DISTINCT

See dinosaurs eating!

Dinosaurs died out more than 60 million years ago, so **0** _____ on earth can we tell what they used to eat? Find out at the Cameron Museum, where you can step **13** _____ in time and join some dinosaurs enjoying their lunch. **14** _____ you enter the new Meet the Dinosaurs exhibition, you'll meet four full-size dinosaur heads, **15** _____ of them munching away on their favourite food. The model dinosaurs are **16** _____ realistic that you could easily forget that they're **17** _____ real.

Scientists have pieced **18** _____ information from fossils to work out that dinosaurs with large claws and sharp teeth ate meat, while flatter teeth were used **19** _____ grinding plants. So Tyrannosaurus rex, with its prehistoric table manners **20** _____ teeth as sharp as razors, might not have been the **21** _____ relaxing dinner guest!

But, **22** _____ you're a meat eater or a vegetarian, **23** _____ not come along to the exhibition and **24** _____ sure you don't miss an incredible day out!